THE TROUBLES OF AN EMPRESS.

Queen Victoria's Daughter and the Mother of the Kaiser Safe in London.

THE END IS NOT YET.

Germany Withdraws All Courtesies from Frenchmen Entering Alsace-Lorraine.

THAT BACCARAT AFFAIR

Sir William Gordon Cumming Insists Upon Having His Case Tried Before a Jury.

| [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Pants, Feb. 27, 1891. - Empress Frederick of Germany left Paris this morning. No unpleasant incident marked her departure. The gravity of the situation, however, can be judged from the fact that, acting under advice from high quarters, the Empress changed the line of her route for fear of being insulted by that portion of the populace which had gradually worked itself into a fever heat of rage over the presence of the imperial wisitor in Paris. It was publicly announced yesterday evening and again this morning that the Empress Frederick intended to leave this city for Calais at half-past eleven A. M., but upon the suggestions referred to she left the German Embassy two hours earlier, and entering a carriage was driven rapidly to the Gare du Nord, where she entered the train which left that depot for Bou-

In spite of the precautions taken to avoid an unpleasant demonstration by keeping the exact hour



EMPRESS PREDERICK.

of the Empress' departure a secret, several hundreds of people gathered about the Gare du Nord and watched the movements of the Empress with considerable interest. The crowd, contrary to general expectation, was civil and quiet, the majority of the men present taking off their hats as the Empress passed. There were no insulting cries of The Empress Frederick and her party arrived at

the Gare du Nord in three landaus, the couchmen and footmen wearing cockades composed of the German colors in their hats.

protect the Empress, a body of five hundred pofeaman being in waiting about the depot. Upon the approach of the imperial traveller the police quickly formed into two lines, thus enabling the Empress' carriage to drive up to the station without having any portion of the crowd near enough to the Empress to do her injury should such have been the intention of any of those present.

The Empress was accompanied by the whole staff of the German Embassy, headed by Count von Munater, the German Ambassador. An attaché of the British Embassy was also in attendance, in company with one of the equerries of Queen Victoria. The latter, together with Count von Munster and a number of police, accompanied the Em-

press to Boulogne and from there to Calnis.

The Empress was as calm and composed, to all outward appearance, as if she had been in Berlin and surrounded by a body guard of loval Germans. She quickly entered the railroad car which had been secured for her special use and cordially bade adieu to the representatives of the German Embassy who had accompanied her to the station. THE AUTISTS AND THE PRESS.

A reception in honor of Empress Frederick was given at the residence of Baron de Bothschild last evening. Among the guests presented to Her Majesty was M. Cervex, the French painter. On behalf of a number of French artists M. Cervex expressed regret that they were not able to send specimens of their art work to the Berlin Exposition, and stated that the reason for their abstaining from so doing was that they could not place themselves at variance with their colleagues

The Empress listened attentively to the explanation given and in reply said, in substance, that she appreciated the justice of the French artists' motives and accepted them in a friendly spirit of good will, though she regretted that the artists of France were not to be represented at Berlin. In an interview with the president of the Society of Artists, published to-day, the latter declares that he will still advocate that the French artists should send exhibits to Berlin, though he yields to the opinion expressed by his brother artists.

The general tone of the press of this city is mild. The newspapers repudiate the utterances of the Cologne Gazette. The charge is made by La Justice that the Gazette's statements were, in reality, only the outcome of a House manœuvre and that in any case Germany well knows that France is firmly attached to peace, although she does not hesitate to make any sacrifice which may be deemed necessary

when the preparation for defence is concerned. La Paix, referring to the same subject, says that it is convinced that European opinion will be able to distinguish between a few harangues made by the orators of the League of Patriots and the abso-

lutely correct attitude of the people. It is semi-officially announced that M. Herbette, the Franch Ambassador at Berlin, bad no information that Empress Frederick intended to visit

Paris before her departure for this city. Count you Munster, the German Ambassador here, itappears, some time before the coming of the German Empress, notified M. de Freycinet, President of the Council or Ministers, and M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Empress would spend a few days in Parls under the trictest incognito.

The government, it is also semi-officially an nounced, did not attempt to influence French artists to exhibit at Berlin.

The Temps, referring to the visit of Empress

have varied the spirit of the French nation is unchanged. This fact, however, does not preclude relations of perfect courtesy between the two gov ernments, nor is it likely to disturb the incontes table relaxation produced in the European situa tion by the elimination of the Bismarck-Crispi

THE EMPRESS IN ENGLAND DOVER, Feb. 27, 1891.—The royal yacht, having on board the Empress Frederick and her suite, arrived here at five o'clock. The Empress was enthusiastically received. The arrival of the yacht was announced by salvos of artillery, and when the imperial visitor stepped ashore she was heartily cheered by the crowds present.

WELCOME HOME! LONDON, Feb. 27, 1891 .- The passage across the Channel was unmarked by incident. Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Minister, met the party in London. The Prince and Princess Henry, of Battenberg, greeted the party of the Empress on their arrival at Windsor, where a guard of honor was drawn up. The streets of the town were thronged with people. Queen Victoria will give a banquet to-morrow in honor of her daughter, to which are bidden Count von Hatzfeldt and Admiral Goltz, who represented the German Emperor at the launch ceremony at Portsmouth Thursday. The Queen and Empress Frederick will come to London on Tuesday for the first drawing room of the season, set for Wednesday.

THE ANGER OF QUEEN VICTORIA. [COPYRIGHT, 1891, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1891 .- A social sensation has been caused by the reports of a verbal fracas between the Queen and the Prince of Wales at Portsmouth yesterday. Before going to the launch the Prince of Wales heard through the Foreign Office alarming accounts of the position of ex-Empress Frederick in Paris. He decided to go to bring her away, believing his personal popularity would prevent the threatened demonstration, and he wired the Queen his intention.

On arriving at the dockyard and joining the Queen's circle grouped round the bows of the Royal Arthur the Queen was heard accosting him with "What do you say? Turn my daughter out of Paris? Nonsense. It is impossible." The Prince, in an undertone, replied that he was so impressed with the gravity of the situation reported by the Minister that he had wired his sister to leave immediately if she could not await him.

The Queen, visibly enraged, repeated that it was impossible to believe that any insult could be offered to her daughter in Paris. She then sat down and excitedly played her fingers on an electric battery, to the alarm of Professor Edgar and the dockyard officials, who dreaded a prema-ture launching of the ship. In further conversa tion she blamed the Prince for the injudicious course he had taken and threatened to counter mand his telegrams by herself wiring.

The Prince in moderate tones protested that a countermand would be unwise, and urged his mother to send a telegram enforcing his advice. The controversy ended in harmony. The Queen, appeased, talked over the matter with the Prince, and the latter before leaving Portsmouth sent a cipher telegram to ex-Empress Frederick backing his own wishes with the Queen's.

GERMAN REPRISALS. BERLIN, Feb. 27, 1891.—The Reichsanzeiger (official) to-day says that Chancellor von Caprivi has notified Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, to refrain from mitigating the pass port regulations, as proposed, in Alsace-Lorraine, in order to enable Frenchmen to cross the frontier and attend the fairs and markets in Upper Alsace, The Chancellor, it is added, desires the Governor not to extend in any way additional facilities to the inhabitants of the French frontier communes

by the visit of Empress Frederick. The Vossische Zeilung says :- "The Parisians are regaining common sense, but cases may arise com-pelling a peremptory demand for satisfaction." The Kreuz-Zeitung says :- "We do not question the desire of France for peace, but recognize in recent

The press here comments on the "inability" of

France to check the Chauvinist agitation occasioned

incidents her almost incredible weakness." The North German Gazette says :- "No doubt ever existed in Germany as to the true feelings of the French people toward Germans, and the Berlin art exhibition would have been useful in showing how far the feeling would display itself. Considering the character of the agitators we do not need to resent the manifestation. The artists' decision affronts our Emperor; and his mother will recoil from the affronters. But the fact that France, even under a political leadership hitherto handful of Chauvinist meddlers, throws a valuable light on the real source of troubles which friends of European peace have so often had occasion to

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING INSISTS UPON A TRIAL BY JURY. [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1891. On behalf of the defendauts in the case generally known as the "Baccarat Scandal" the lawyers for the defence have written to Sir William Gordon Cumming's lawyers that, with a view of avolding delay, they are prepared to refer decision upon the merits of the charges and countercharges to three gentlemen of well known position and honor, they to be invested, by mutual consent, with the usual powers of a trial by law, the trial to take place in open court. Upon behalf of Sir William Gordon Cumming

his lawyers have replied that they do not intend to submit their case to anybody but a jury, and that there would not be a moment's unnecessary delay in bringing the case to trial, but, the lawvers add, they do not intend to be hurried.

"CARROTY NELL'S" MURDER.

THE INQUEST CLOSES WITHOUT DISCOVERING

ANY CLEW TO THE ASSASSIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD,] LONDON, Feb. 27, 1891 .- The Coroner's inquest upon the remains of Frances Coleman, otherwise known as "Carroty Nell," who was found with her head nearly severed from her body in Whitechapel early in the morning of February 13 last, ended to day. The jury rendered a verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

This verdict does not affect the fireman Sadier, who has been charged before a magistrate with be ing the murderer of "Carroty Nell," and who was remanded until to-morrow in order to allow the police to make further investigation in the case.

ANOTHER ENGLISH SCANDAL.

THE WIFE OF EARL RUSSELL PRAYS FOR A WRIT OF JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 27, 1891.-Lady Russell, wife of Earl Russell, has made application to the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, praying for a writ of judicial separation from her husband. The case has been entered for a hearing. The Earl denies the allegations made by his wife in her application and will stoutly contest the granting of the separation. The case excites much interest, not only because of the high social position oc-cupied by the noble Farl and his wife, but also because they have been weaded but a short time, their marriage having taken place on the 6th of February last. Lady Russell is the daughter of the late Sir Claude Scott. Farl Eussell, who succeeded to the earldom on the death of his grandfather, in 1878, is only twenty-six years old. The outcome of

the application is watched with much interest. THE LARD SWINDLE.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. BELFAST, Feb. 27, 1891. —In the proceedings in stituted by the Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, against two merchants of this city for violation of the Marks act, the much the policy of Germany toward France may | defendands were each fined fit. The merchants | EVENING TELEGRAM.

had been exporting American lard to England after having labelled it as "purest refined Belfast lard." FOREST FIRE NEAR MENTONE.

A SERGEANT AND TWO PRIVATES LOSE THEIR LIVES BY SUFFOCATION.

[BY CAB E TO THE HERALD.] Panis, Feb. 27, 1891 .- The Peiravaca pine forest, near Mentone, is on fire. An Alpine battalion made unsuccessful attempts to extinguish the flames. A sergeant and two privates belonging to the battalion were suffocated.

A OUESTION OF BRIBERY.

CHARGES AGAINST A LONDON FINANCIAL JOURNAL BROUGHT INTO COURT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD,] London, Feb. 27, 1891.—Before Justice North, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, an injunction was asked for by Messrs. Bonnard and Deakin, the promoters of several enterprises, to prevent Mr. Perryman, editor of the Financial Observer, from selling the copies of that paper which contain alleged imputations of fraudtlent promotion of the city of Baltimore breweries the Fletcher Mills, of Providence, R. L. and the

Sykes Breweries Company. The Observer charged the plaintiffs with bribing the Financial News to support dishonest schemes, and with obtaining the sum of £58,000 as promotion plunder in connection with the companies mentioned. The defendant's counsel submitted that the allegations were true, and that the defendant, desiring to prove the truth of these allegations before a jury, it would not be right to grant the injunction asked for. Judgment upon the ap. plication was postponed.

THE POPE'S FETE.

THE CELEBRATION OF HIS CORONATION TO TAKE PLACE MARCH 3.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ROME, Feb. 27, 1891.—The Pope will receive the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals upon the occasion of the fêtes, March 3, which will cele brate the coronation of His Holiness. The Pope upon this occasion will not speak upon politics on count of the alteration in the relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican. His Holiness declares that he awaits the acts of the new Italian government, and in the meanwhile remains neu-

EMPEROR WILLIAM ANGRY.

AN INDISCREET SECRETARY FALES TOO MUCH AND TOO PLAINLY.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, 1891.—Emperor William is greatly displeased with the recent speech made by the secretary of the Committee on Naval Estimates. The secretary, on Wednesday last, was quoted as declaring it imperative that Germany should have a first class navy or none. Money, he added, was necessary, and he alarmed the committee by adducing the possibility of a joint attack on the part of France and Russia upon Germany. The secretary also made other statements which he asked the committee to keep secret. It was believed, however, that they related to the method of looking the Russian navy in the Baltic, while England or Italy were to bold the French navy in check in the Mediterranean. It is now rumored that as a result of the above utterances the indiscreet secretary has been called upon to resign.

The infant son of the Emperor, who has been eriously ill for some time past, but who was thought to be well on the way to recovery, has suffered a relapse. The Emperor's physicians were to day hastily summoned to the palace

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

The coal miners' strike continues in the neighborhood of Durham. The mine owners have refused to make any concessions to the men. All of the dock laborers employed about Aberdeen have gone out on strike and a sovere struggle between the men and the Shipping Federation is looked forward to.

The dock laborers' strike has been commenced in Hull at the docks used by the Shipping Federation. The latter has plenty of men in spite of the strike and expects to bring the strikers to terms. strike and expects to bring the strikers to terms.

The Lenden dook laborers have removed the boycott which they had placed on one of the three steamship lines belonging to the Shipping Federation. The federation, however, insists upon the removal of the boycott on all the lines before treating with the boycotters.

striking dook laborers in England.

Three hundred London union dook laborers yesterday applied for work at the Albert Docks, upon the terms offered by the Shipping Federation. A number of these men were accepted by the federation's officials and have been put to work. The names of forty of the leaders of the dock laborers have been placed upon the federation's "black list." A fight to-day between federation and union dock laborers at the Tilbury Docks, opposite Gravesend, was quelied by the police, who had considerable difficulty in restoring order.

Sockless Jerry Simpson, the latest curi-SUNDAY HERALD.

HELD FAST TO THE HOT STOVE, MRS. MURPHY'S NERVE SAVES HER DAUGHTER FROM AN AWFUL DEATH. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1891.—Mrs. Louisa Murphy is the heroine of the hour. She accomnlished the wonderful feat last night of holding up a stove, nearly red hot, which, had she let go her hold, must have killed her daughter. Mrs. Murphy had been cleaning in her kitchen when a portion of the hearth gave way. This was followed by cries of anguish from below. Peering through the opening she saw her daughter, Mrs. Mary Schamwho had been in the cellar getting coal, pinned down by the heavy masonry, while the hot water and grease were dripping on her neck from the pots that had been upset on the stove. She was about to go down to her, when to her horror

was about to go down to her, when to her horror another part gave way, and the stove had fallen forward and was about to rollow.

Without thinking of the consequences the brave old mother caught hold of the stove and pushed it over against the wall, holding it in position until help arrived. Her hands and arms are fearfully burned, and she is now prostrated by the shock. Mrs. Schambach's injuries are also severe, for besides being scalded she was much bruised by the brickwork. But for Mrs. Murphy's bravery the stove would have fallen on her daughter.

SECURED A JURY AT LAST.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 27, 1891.—After consuming nearly two weeks of time in the case of ten Italians now on trial for the murder of Superin

Italians now on trial for the murder of Superintendent of Police D. C. Hennessy in October last the jury was completed to-day.

Over twelve hundred jurors were summened in the case, of whom over five hundred were challenged for cause.

Nearly every man summened had read up the case and had formed opinions. The majority of these stated that their opinions would yield to evidence, but they added that they would not believe an Italian on eath in a case of this kind. It is not likely that the taking of testimony will begin before Monday. Over three hundred witnesses are to be examined.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED FIREBUG.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD, I LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1891.-Michael Murphy was arrested to-day as the incendiary who burned the barns of ex-Assemblyman Elisha Moody, the widely known nurseryman, poisoned his horses and cattle and ruined seven valuable carriages and sleighs. Murphy was formerly employed by Mr. Moody. He had a quarrel with Miss Libby Black, a niece of Congressman Black, of Wisconsin, who was employed as a companion by Mrs. Edward Moody, daughter-in-law of the ex-Assemblyman. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for the capture of the firebug. The police will claim this.

Stars of the Brooklyn force-brave policemen who served in the draft riotshandsomely illustrated in

TALKED ABOUT IN LONDON.

British Politics in View of a General Election.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Inquiry by a Commission Over Which the Prince of Wales Will Preside.

SCANDAL AND GOSSIP.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.] London, Feb. 27, 1891.-Information touching the Cabinet's discussion of a programme leading up to a dissolution of Parliament has been allowed to reach the Ministerial ranks, arousing increased exrectancy of an appeal to the country in the autumn. Private efforts to get a definite assurance from the members of the Cabinet have been met simply by advice to be ready. It is known that Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury; Right Hon. George J. Goschen, Chaucellor of the Excheques; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, and Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, believe the time oppor tune to test the fortunes of the party in a general election. Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, president of the Local Government Board, oppose the idea, the former desiring to accomplish conservative legislation for Ireland by forcing the passage of of a local government measure before risking the chance of a long period of impotence out of office

The members of the Ministry who advocate dissolution of Parliament urge as a reason for a general election that the government can go to the country at the close of the present session having on its side all the advantage of the split which has occurred in the Irish Parliamentary party. They also urge that this advantage will be enhanced by the popularity of the government, gained by the existence of the Labor Commission and by the good budget records, which, it is generally believed, are not likely to endure for another year. Beneath these surface reasons are the unspoken fears that the Irish Local Governbill will tend to cause a rupture among the unionists, while it will heal the dissensions now existing between some of the Irish Par liamentary party and the British home rulers Next year the Labor Commission may be "played out"-perhaps found out-as the appointment of the commission is not intended to imply any legislation for the working class that will be of practi cal value. Lord Salisbury's attitude on the tion is believed to be in favor of the autumn as the fitting time to go to the country if he can close the pacific era in his foreign policy by a settlement of the Behring Sea dispute with the United States. ELECTION PREPARATION

In the opinion of the Foreign Office critical times are impending through the troubles in Newfoundland and the Egyptian occupation reaching a climax, which Lord Salisbury's Fabian tactics have hitherto averted. It is deemed impossible to pro tract the negotiations with France. Another year must see a settlement injurious to the govern ment's reputation or a grave diplomatic collision with France. If the Cabinet determine to dissolve Parliament they will not catch the liberals una wares. The provincial agents are in com-munication with Mr. Schnadhorst, the colerated organizing chief of the Central Association here, and preparations have been completed and the local candidates selected. The central election fund is already ample. The conservative election manager, Mr. Middleton, does not appear to be possessed of equal powers of organization. Whatever the cause may be, the members of the Cariton Club complain that the conservative central office is not properly in touch with the leaders of the electoral districts. The intention of the conservatives to make the In the expectance of a general strike among the men employed in and about the coal mines of Germany the mine owners have come to the determination to form a federation similar to the Shipping Federation which is now fighting the striking dock laborers in England. dent liberal members in the Central and Eastern counties forming themselves yesterday into a committee to further the interests of the working

classes, especially farm laborers, The personnel of the committee has a strong protectionist-now called "fair trade" -- element. The committee intends to deal with the tendency of laborers to migrate to towns and the relation of the wages of workingmen to the cost of living With the view of proving the necessity of reciproc osity in Congress, large as life, in the ity the committee will arrange the evidence supporting their views for the Labor Com mission. The scope of inquiry of the latter will be decided by the Cabinet to-morrow. It will probably be wide enough to cause the commission to run two years. In response to liberal accusa tions that the government do not design to hurry

to run two years. In response to liberal accusations that the government do not design to hurry the inquiry, but desire to shunt the awkward labor questions, the Ministers have already determined that the commission must be in working order before faster. The Prince of Wales will be the nominal president of the commission. Mr. Goschen when asked if he would act as chairman pleaded that he was already loaded with business.

PARNELLISM IN HELAND.

The Parnellite campaign in Ireland progresses apace. The M'Carthyites' delay in taking the field is a bad angury for their future. Tel Harrington, Mr. Redmond and others are changing their attitude of forbearance toward the priests' opposition, and warn the clergy that they will no turther tolerate their hostility tamely. Speaking yesterday at Tralee Mr. Harrington said that the priests must confine themselves to their private duties; that their dictation in politics did not suit the projets, but the presits should not make war upon the people. Mr. Redmond used similar language at Roscommon. The Freeman asserts that the priests, despite the bishops, are returning to allegiance to the League, and that fifty clergymen of the Dublin diocese have already intimated their adhesion to the Parnell party. Several M'Carthyltes attempted to address meetings to-day in West Limerick and Clare, but everywhere they were obligad to retire. In the face of the Leaguers' opposition they could not get a hearing.

The feebleness of the M'Carthyites is partly due to want of organization, While Mr. Parnell has called every possible man to work under the courted of the headquarters in Dublin, the M'Carthylies attempted to address procealed his out-

The arrest of Robertson, alias Dundonnachie, for The arrest of Robertson, alias Dundonnachie, for assault on a Scotch judge, has recalled his outrageous fixed on the Queen. During his career as a political agitator in the lower strata of London, Robertson, who had a personal feud with the Duñe of Athole and fought an action in the courts, lost his case, he believed, through influence from high quarters. Thereupon he gleaned around Balmoral what he could of a scandalous rumor, invented more, and then printed and privately circulated a pamphlet attributing to the Queen a secret history akin to that revealed in "The Mysteries of the Court of London under George IV." The authorities refrained from arresting the author in order to avoid sullying the spotless character of the Queen with the mendacious fith, but they detormined to punish him somehow. They watched and soon got a chance to prosecute him for libelling a private person. Nothing was said in court with reference to the libel on the Queen, but the Bench knew of it and the accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Robertson has since become half crazed and is likely to end his days in an asylum.

Ium.

The threatened divorce suit involving a member of the Ministry is not stided. The counsel consulted advise that the case proceed. The prospective co-respondent is understood to be desirous to have his character publicly vindicated. The alusions of the press to him have become so obvious and frequent that a clearing of his reputation is advisable. The lady meanwhile is absent from society.

clety.

The Coroner, in summing up in the Whitechapel murder inquest, spoke strongly in favor of Sadler's innocence. He argued that it was hardly possible for Sadler to have committed the deed between the time he had spoken to the constables and the time the woman was found murdered; that in order to have done so he must have walked in four minutes, drunk as he was, a distance which even a sober man would hardly be capable of

walking. He minimized the importance of the most damaging evidence—the identification of Sadler with the man who sold the knife, and argued that the witness who had bought the knife had mistaken the identity of Sadler, who wore a cap different from what the witness described. The murder, he said had been effected in a manner similar to that of the other crimes attributed to "Jack the Ripper," and that Sadler at the time was physically incapable of committing the crime. The Coroner's charge will go a long way toward freeing the prisoner.

The case of a girl of seventeen who escaped from the Cambridge spinning house, where she had been sentenced to a week's imprisonment, has drawn attention to the monstrous anachronism of the Cambridge and Oxford University authorities' privilege of trying and imprisoning women suspected of intrigues with students. The girl in question escaped from the spinning house and raised a clamor when she was arrested again. The local liberals took up the grievance and proved that in a number of instances women of unstained character had been arrested at will by proctors, tried privately—no jury, no sworn evidence and no defence being allowed—convicted and sent to the spinning house. A notable instance is that of a woman who disappeared while out marketing, having been hauled before the proctors and committed to the spinning house.

Mesers. Laboushere and Fitzgerald and other

before the proctors and committed to the spinning house.

Mesers. Labouchere and Fitzgerald and other members of the House of Commons have determined to agitate the matter in Parliament. The university authorities, not daring to face disclosures, are willing to abandon the privilege, which dates from the charter of James I.

As Justice Stophens persists in his refusal to resign, Mr. Cobb, M. P., is preparing a statement for the Lord Chancellor to show reason why the Justice should retire. The ground taken is that he is unable to do his duty. An instance occurred at the Guildford Assixes yesterday. On counsel telling a witness to go slowly and await the Judge's pen, the Justice threatened to commit the counsel to jail for contempt of court; saying that it was the grossest insult that had ever been offored him and he began sunming up the case until he was reminded that the jury had not heard the defence. The persons who are moving for the release of Mrs. Maybrick urge that the summing up of Justice Stephens to the prejudice of the accused was owing to his unstable mental condition.

Glimpses of the wonders of the coming flower show, in the SUNDAY

DEATH ENDED HIS TROUBLES.

INSURANCE AGENT DE BAAS FEARED HE WOULD LOSE HIS POSITION SO HE KILLED HIMSELF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27, 1891.-F. De Haas, of the firm of De Haas & Vandervelde, Minnesota agents for the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York, shot himself in the side with a revolver to-day. The bullet missed his heart and he lived until six o'clock this evening.

Mr. De Haas was one of the pioneers of St. Paul, having for a long time been editor of one of the Berman papers. He leaves a wife and five chil-

German papers. He leaves a wife and five children, the youngest being only four months old. Rumors are flying thick and fast that the affairs of the insurance company are in bad shape.

Mr. De Haas' actions this morning were peculiar. He sent word from his home to Mr. Charles Frey, a near friend, early this morning, not to go down town until he saw him. Shortly before nine o'clock he appeared at the house of Mr. Frey and went with the latter to a room on the second floor. Here Mr. De Haas seemed very much agitated, and repeatedly spoke of impending disgrace and ruin. He finally drew a revolver and shot himself before Mr. Frey could take it from him.

Hubert Gillis, secretary, and William Cohn, general inspector, of the Germania, have been in St. Paul for a week or ten days investigating affairs. It is understood that the company have been dissatisfied over trouble in collecting premiums. It appears that the firm accepted a number of notes in payment of premiums maturing at different times and aggregating \$15,000. These notes were accepted on the personal responsibility of Messra. De Hass & Vandervelde and many of them were not paid.

I called at the office of the company and was the

paid.

I called at the office of the company and was the first to break the news of the traxedy to the employes of the concern. Messrs Gillis and Cohn said with the exception of the non-collection of ever-due premiums and the rather loose manner of conducting the books of the office they found everything all right. No charge of dishonesty is made against Mr. De Haas, but it appears that he apprehended losing his position, and it so preyed upon his mind as to lead to the act.

NEW YORK OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY SUR-

PRISED. Vice President Cornelius Doremus, of the Germania Life Insurance Company, was greatly surprised to hear of the suicide of Frederick De Haas, the Northwestern agent of the company. He told

the Northwestern agent of the company. He told me that the company had received information of a shortage in Mr. De Haas' accounts, and that recently Secretary H. Gillis had gone on to St. Paul, Minn., and was at the present time engaged in overhauling the books of the agency.

Mr. Doremus had visited the Northwestern agency in May last, and at that time the accounts were found to be correct.

He claimed that the company would lose nothing by any possible shortage, as De Haas had furnished an excellent bond, and this, together with the outstanding commissions due the agent, would make up the deficiency. De Haas has been the Northwestern agent of the company for seven or eight years.

years.

Mr. Doremus expressed the opinion that he was a thoroughly honest man, but that he had become entangled in financial difficulties through carrying on his agency on too elaborate and expensive a scale.

HATED HIS FATHER AND KILLED HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1891.—George Lambert, the Rose parricide, made another confession this morning, abandoning the plea of defence and admitting that he klifed his old father in cold blood because he hated him.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became a miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878.

BAKER'S
BAKER'S
BAKER'S
BAKER'S
BAKER'S
BAKER'S
BEBAKFAST COCOA.
from which the excess of oil has been is absolutely proved it is esoluble.

NO CHEMICALS
REAKFAST are used in its propagation. It has not not been in the propagation of t BREAKFAST

NO CHEMICALS

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